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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 118--78th Congress

Chapter 195--1st Session

H. J. Res. 144

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DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 118

AAA QUOTAS ON BURLEY AND FLUE-CURED TOBACCO. Authorizes the Secretary to proclaim national marketing quotas for Burley and flue-cured tobacco for the 1944 crop, directs that the marketing quotas and farm acreage allotments for such tobacco shall be the same as for the 1943 crop, and continues the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 regarding allotments to new farms and adjustment of inequities in old farm allotments.

INDEX AND SUMMARY OF HISTORY ON H. R. RES. 144

June 29, 1943	Introduced by Mr. Chapman and referred to the Committee on Agriculture. Print of the measure as introduced.
June 30, 1943	House Committee on Agriculture reported without amendment. House Report 622. Print of the measure as reported.
July 1, 1943	Debated in House and passed without amendment.
July 2, 1943	Referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. Debated and passed Senate without amendment. Print of the measure as referred to the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry; as reported; and as passed the Senate.
July 7, 1943	Approved. Public Law 118.

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78TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. J. RES. 144

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 29, 1943

Mr. CHAPMAN introduced the following joint resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

JOINT RESOLUTION

Relating to the marketing of burley and flue-cured tobacco under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That notwithstanding the provisions of section 312 (a)
4 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended,
5 relating to the finding of the total supply of tobacco, the
6 reserve supply level and the amount of the national market-
7 ing quota, and the provisions of section 313 of said Act
8 relating to the apportionment of the national marketing
9 quota for tobacco among the States and farms, national
10 marketing quotas for burley and flue-cured tobacco for the
11 marketing year 1944-1945 shall be proclaimed and the

1 national marketing quotas and State and farm acreage allot-
2 ments shall be the same as for the preceding year: *Provided,*
3 *however,* That an additional acreage not in excess of 2 per
4 centum of the total acreage allotted to all farms in each
5 State in 1940 shall be allotted in accordance with the
6 applicable provisions of subsection (a) of section 313 and
7 an additional acreage equal to not more than 5 per centum
8 of the national marketing quota shall be allotted to farms
9 on which no tobacco was produced in the last five years in
10 accordance with the provisions of subsection (g) of section
11 313. This joint resolution shall not have the effect of
12 modifying or repealing any other provision of said Act.

78TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. J. RES. 144

JOINT RESOLUTION

Relating to the marketing of burley and flue-cured tobacco under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

By Mr. CHAPMAN

JUNE 29, 1943

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

Lewis Mumford, and William Zorach—Art Digest, May 1, 1940, page 3. The active leaders of the discredited American Artists' Congress are the spearhead of Artists for Victory, Inc.

Hobart Nichols, president of the National Academy of Design, is also on the jury, the pro-Communist group having succeeded in having this outstanding artist serve as the president of Artists for Victory, Inc. But as vice president, the wily Communists selected one of their kind in Hugo Gellert, an artist on the staff of the Daily Worker and other Communist publications. Gellert is one of the reddest of the Reds, and has long been a notorious participant in Communist activities. Gellert as vice president of the phony Artists for Victory, Inc., will encourage his communistic type of art. An example of Gellert's artful Communist art may be found in a booklet issued by the International Workers Order, printed in 16 languages and in full color. Gellert, who illustrated the booklet, goes the Communist limit in a graphic effort to stir up race hatred, but how this effort may be made to conform with any patriotic efforts of American Artists Group, Inc. of which he is vice president, is not made known by Communist Hugo Gellert. He has always been a prime mover on the Communist art front. He was active in forming the Artists Union, a Red group in the Communist front, which was so patently communistic, that Gellert and others dissolved it to form the United American Artists, affiliated with the C. I. O., which at the time seemed to have domination over the art commissions under W. P. A. The United American Artists flourished for a time, securing most of the art commissions dispensed by W. P. A. But with W. P. A. on its way out, the C. I. O. fired most of the membership of United American Artists for failure to pay dues. This twice-defunct group of Communists found some fellow travelers of the same tinge in the American Artists Congress which in turn was quietly disbanded when it was unmasked as a Communist front. And so from one organization to its successor, all bearing patriotic titles to disguise their real intentions, the heterogeneous Red groups have banded together under the American Artists Group, Inc., which now pretends to patriotic effort in furthering Communist propaganda, commercialism and politics through fostering Artists for Victory, Inc. This organization by infiltration and dubious methods is now frustrating the real American patriotic efforts of the Fine Arts Federation of New York City, the originators of Artists for Victory. While the Communists in this country may in good faith accede to the dissolution of the Comintern, and profess no more interest in the "world revolution," they are carrying on their subversive activities in our cultural, economic, and political institutions for the advancement of the cause of the Communist Party of America, and its complete domination of the United States.

On the jury of the national competition sponsored by the Artists for

Victory, Inc., in cooperation with the American Artists Group, Inc., there are men like Hobart Nichols and Harry Wickey, eminent artists, whose integrity and patriotism are not subject to challenge. Nor can there be any question about the need of suitable propaganda in the field of art in support of the war. The jury includes also Rockwell Kent, whose past activities and opinions have been such as to make him unsuitable for this post.

Mr. Kent is listed as the president of the Artists League of America, which was formed out of the United American Artists and the American Artists Congress, hereinbefore described, at a national conference held June 14, 1924, and described enthusiastically in the Daily Worker of June 15 and 17, 1942. The meeting was held at the Fraternal Clubhouse in New York City, headquarters of the International Workers Order, a Communist-controlled fraternal organization. Participating in the sessions were Samuel Sillen, writer for the New Masses; Paul Strand, of the League of American Writers; Art Young and William Gropper, both cartoonists for the Daily Worker, and Samuel Putnam, a Communist writer for the Daily Worker. Art Young was elected honorary president.

Rockwell Kent has clearly expressed his sympathy and support of the Communist Party and the movement for which it stands. His name appears as a member of a committee of professional groups for Browder and Ford, the Communist candidates for President and Vice President in 1936. In 1938, he supported the candidacy of Israel Amter, Communist candidate for Congressman at Large in New York. He was a member of the United May Day Provisional Committee organized by the Communist Party in New York City in 1939. In the New Masses of February 18, 1936, page 21, he openly declares that he regards as the only worth-while political cause of today—communism.

Kent, who was the keynote speaker of the artists win the war conference of June 14, 1942, gives ample evidence in his book, *This Is My Own*, of his opposition to the war and to our Government during the period of the Stalin-Hitler pact. His attitude toward the war has changed since June 22, 1941, when Russia was invaded by Hitler. Permit me to cite some of the choicest passages from Mr. Kent's book:

Meanwhile they scream for war. Legislators complaisant to the 10-year status quo of unemployment, active in opposition to the rights and aspirations of labor, zealous in their advocacy of the curtailment of civil liberties, traitorous and subversive to the principles of democracy in America, now call upon us in the holy name of democracy to fight for it abroad. On the foundation of Nation-wide unemployment, underprivilege, and discontent our Congress and administration pile a final, crushing weight of armament—to save democracy! To save? To bury it. Deeply and from my heart, in utter reverence I pray; God damn them all.

In the fall of 1939 we warned ourselves, each other * * * we swore to God, each other, and ourselves to keep at peace. I'll keep my oath. Let others just keep theirs (pps. 392, 393).

While Kent was most outspoken in his condemnation of the United States and what it stands for, he was equally frank in his admiration for the Soviet Union and its policies, as indicated by the following excerpts from *This Is My Own*:

And Russia and the non-aggression pact? "Good," I exclaimed. "They've served that perjured double-crossing Allied outfit right. * * * And when the Soviet armies grabbed off half of Poland, I, we, and everybody with a grain of common sense and human decency was glad. * * * And Finland? And Sweden? They're all right. Stalin, it seems, didn't want them. * * * I'm grasping for the truth in all experience—in Communists. They've been so often right (pp. 384, 385).

On page 291 of his book, Rockwell Kent speaks in highest praise of the following organizations cited as subversive by the Attorney General: League for Peace and Democracy, National Committee for People's Rights, International Labor Defense, the American Youth Congress, the National Negro Congress, the League of American Writers. He admits his own membership in the following Communist-controlled organizations:

American Artists' Congress, vice chairman.

United Office and Professional Workers of America.

American Youth Congress.

Descendants of the American Revolution.

Committee for Fair Play to Puerto Rico.

International Labor Defense.

National Committee for People's Rights, chairman.

League of American Writers.

International Workers Order, vice president.

American League for Peace and Democracy, member national committee.

American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom.

Spanish Refugee Relief Campaign.

In addition his record shows his association and support of the following communistic organizations:

National Emergency Conference for Democratic Rights; signer of open letter against the Dies committee, Daily Worker, May 13, 1940, pages 1 and 5.

Frontier Films; member, advisory board; letterhead.

Letter to the President defending the Communist Party and the New Masses; signer, member of initiating committee; New Masses, April 2, 1940, page 21.

Medical Bureau and North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy supported by the Communist Party; sponsor; New Masses, March 16, 1937, page 26.

Progressive Committee to Rebuild the American Labor Party—Communist-supported wing; member, executive committee, leaflet.

New Masses, communist weekly; contributor, August 23, 1938, page 9; October 18, 1938, page 21; April 26, 1938, page 21; February 22, 1938, page 22.

Letter urging closer cooperation with the Soviet Union; signer; Soviet Russia Today, September 1939, page 25.

Open letter to American liberals defending the Moscow trials; signer; Soviet Russia Today, March 1937, page 14, 15.

Conference on Pan-American Democracy; sponsor; letterhead, November 16, 1938.

Soviet Russia Today; artist; November 1937, page 70.

In the light of the foregoing facts, disclosing a loyalty to communism and the Soviet Union paramount to his loyalty to the United States, Rockwell Kent has demonstrated his total unfitness to act as juror in any competition devoted to patriotic purposes.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to Mr. LEONARD W. HALL, until further notice, on account of illness in family.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. ELMER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Mr. KLEIN, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled a bill of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H. R. 2520. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to facilitate the construction, extension, or completion of interstate petroleum pipe lines related to national defense, and to promote interstate commerce," approved July 30, 1941.

The Speaker announced his signature to enrolled bills of Senate of the following titles:

S. 495. An act to establish a Women's Army Corps for service in the Army of the United States; and

S. 1026. An act to provide for the settlement of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property or personal injury or death caused by military personnel or civilian employees, or otherwise incident to activities, of the War Department or of the Army.

BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. KLEIN, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee did on this day present to the President, for his approval, bills of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 332. An act to revise the Alaska game law;

H. R. 1648. An act making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes;

H. R. 2397. An act making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes;

H. R. 2513. An act making appropriations for the Government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of such District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes; and

H. R. 2520. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to facilitate the construction, extension, or completion of interstate petroleum pipe lines related to national defense, and to promote interstate commerce," approved July 30, 1941.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 7 o'clock and 22 minutes p. m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, July 1, 1943, at 11 o'clock a. m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

[Omitted from the Record of June 29, 1943]

527. Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, a letter from the Administrator, Office of Price Administration, transmitting the fourth report of the Office of Price Administration, covering the period ended January 31, 1943 (H. Doc. No. 248), was taken from the Speaker's table, referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and ordered to be printed, with illustrations.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

[Submitted June 30, 1943]

Mr. FLANNAGAN: Committee on Agriculture. House Joint Resolution 144. Joint resolution relating to the marketing of burley and flue-cured tobacco under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended; without amendment (Rept. No. 622). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. MAGNUSON: Committee on Naval Affairs. H. R. 1869. A bill authorizing the President to present, in the name of Congress, a Distinguished Cross to George F. Thompson; without amendment (Rept. No. 619). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. CELLER:

H. R. 3072. A bill to amend section 3540 of the Revenue Act of 1941, entitled "Use of Motor Vehicle Tax"; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WORLEY:

H. R. 3073. A bill to amend the act of September 16, 1942, which provided a method of voting, in time of war, by members of the land and naval forces absent from the place of their residence, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress.

By Mr. MAGNUSON:

H. R. 3083. A bill to repeal the provisions of the War Labor Disputes Act relating to the giving of notice of threatened interruptions in war production, etc., and to political contributions by labor organizations; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

H. R. 3084. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to establish the Olympic National Park, in the State of Washington, and for other purposes," approved June 29, 1938, so as to grant for an indefinite period the right to locate and patent mining claims within certain areas of the Olympic National Park; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. MILLER of Missouri:

H. R. 3085. A bill adjusting the compensation of civilian employees in the laundries of the Army Quartermaster Corps; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

By Mr. FORAND:

H. R. 3086. A bill to provide identification buttons for persons discharged from military or naval service on account of physical defects not due to personal misconduct; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. McGEHEE:

H. R. 3087. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia, approved March 3, 1901," and the acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H. R. 3088. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia, approved March 3, 1901," and the acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. PRICE:

H. R. 3089. A bill to exempt from income tax certain individuals with gross incomes of \$1,800 or less whose gross income has not increased by more than 20 percent over that for 1941; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 3090. A bill to provide for compulsory savings during present war; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. McGRANERY:

H. J. Res. 145. Joint resolution to extend the provisions of the Bituminous Coal Act of 1937 until January 1, 1944; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WIGGLESWORTH:

H. Res. 277. Resolution authorizing an investigation of the operations and expenditures of the Board of Economic Warfare, Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and any other affiliated or subsidiary corporations in the acquisition of critical materials; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. FISH:

H. Res. 279. Resolution authorizing appointment of a special committee to study prices, wages, and rents in order to curb inflation; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico:

H. Res. 280. Resolution authorizing the Committee on Banking and Currency to investigate the procurement of strategic and critical materials through the agencies of the Board of Economic Warfare and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. PETERSON of Florida:

H. Res. 281. Resolution authorizing a study by the Committee on the Public Lands of certain public-land problems, and the use of public lands in rehabilitation of veterans; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 282. Resolution authorizing investigation by the Committee on the Public Lands of naval petroleum reserve No. 1 and adjacent public lands; to the Committee on Rules.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. FULMER:

H. R. 3074. A bill for the relief of Dr. W. R. Williams; to the Committee on Claims.

MARKETING QUOTAS FOR BURLEY AND FLUE-CURED TOBACCO

JUNE 30, 1943.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state
of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. FLANNAGAN, from the Committee on Agriculture, submitted the
following

REPORT

[To accompany H. J. Res. 144]

The Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the bill (H. J. Res. 144) relating to the marketing of burley and flue-cured tobacco under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, having considered the same, report thereon with a recommendation that it do pass.

STATEMENT

This resolution authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to proclaim national marketing quotas for burley and flue-cured tobacco for the marketing year 1944-45, relating to the marketing of the 1944 crop of such tobacco, and directs that the marketing quotas and farm acreage allotments for those kinds of tobacco of the 1944 crop shall be the same as for the 1943 crop. The resolution continues the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, regarding allotments to new farms and adjustments of inequities in old farm allotments. It does not affect any other provision of existing law, including the provision for referendum, the authority to increase the national marketing quotas in order to meet marketing demands, or to increase or terminate the national marketing quotas because of a national emergency. The resolution is not applicable to any kinds of tobacco other than burley and flue-cured, and applies only to the 1944 crop.

The purpose of this resolution is to assure that there will be available for the production of essential food and fiber the land, labor, and equipment which will probably be devoted to the production of tobacco in the absence of any assurance that marketing quotas will be in effect

for the 1944 crop. It will also have the effect of providing to the growers of burley and flue-cured tobacco assurance that marketing quotas will be in effect for the 1944 crop in spite of uncertainties of the amount of tobacco to be produced in 1943 and the amount which will be exported under wartime conditions. Without such assurance at an early date, the growers cannot effectively plan their 1944 farming operations so as to secure the maximum production of food on their farms.



Union Calendar No. 228

78TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. J. RES. 144

[Report No. 622]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 29, 1943

Mr. CHAPMAN introduced the following joint resolution: which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

JUNE 30, 1943

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

JOINT RESOLUTION

Relating to the marketing of burley and flue-cured tobacco under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That notwithstanding the provisions of section 312 (a)
4 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended,
5 relating to the finding of the total supply of tobacco, the
6 reserve supply level and the amount of the national market-
7 ing quota, and the provisions of section 313 of said Act
8 relating to the apportionment of the national marketing
9 quota for tobacco among the States and farms, national
10 marketing quotas for burley and flue-cured tobacco for the

1 marketing year 1944-45 shall be proclaimed and the
2 national marketing quotas and State and farm acreage allot-
3 ments shall be the same as for the preceding year: *Provided,*
4 *however,* That an additional acreage not in excess of 2 per
5 centum of the total acreage allotted to all farms in each
6 State in 1940 shall be allotted in accordance with the
7 applicable provisions of subsection (a) of section 313 and
8 an additional acreage equal to not more than 5 per centum
9 of the national marketing quota shall be allotted to farms
10 on which no tobacco was produced in the last five years in
11 accordance with the provisions of subsection (g) of section
12 313. This joint resolution shall not have the effect of
13 modifying or repealing any other provision of said Act.

78TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. J. RES. 144

[Report No. 622]

JOINT RESOLUTION

Relating to the marketing of burley and flue-cured tobacco under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

By Mr. CHAPMAN

JUNE 29, 1943

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

JUNE 30, 1943

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. CURTIS]?

There was no objection.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, I should like to say to the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLAR] in reference to the meat situation that there are many representatives from rural areas that would appreciate very much if he would join in remedying this meat situation. It so happens that before there was interference in Washington meat flowed to New York in plentiful quantities. The trouble is not with the farmer. That is the place that we need any drastic action on the part of the Government. Action that much be taken is right in Washington, to stop bureaus, principally the O. P. A., from destroying and interfering with its processing and distribution.

The gentleman should help us enact R. 2837, which would place the entire meat situation under one head. This bill is the outgrowth of the farsighted efforts of our minority leader, the gentleman from Massachusetts, the Honorable JOSEPH W. MARTIN, Jr., in creating the Republican study committee on food.

GOVERNMENT ARSENALS

Mr. CLASON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

[Mr. CLASON addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

MARKETING OF BURLEY AND FLUE-CURED TOBACCO

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 144) relating to the marketing of burley and flue-cured tobacco under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman explain the resolution?

Mr. FLANNAGAN. The object of the joint resolution is to permit the Secretary of Agriculture to declare quotas on burley and flue-cured tobacco for the crop year 1944. Under the present law, it is necessary for the Secretary of Agriculture before he can declare quotas to make certain determinations. Due to the uncertainty of our export trade in tobacco and our labor situation, it is purely a guess with the Secretary, and he does not know whether he will be able to make the determination with any de-

gree of accuracy. We are anxious to see that the quotas are retained for the crop year 1944. This resolution would give the Secretary of Agriculture the right to declare quotas for the crop year 1944. In no other respect is the present tobacco law changed.

Mr. JENNINGS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. JENNINGS. We do not want to have the growers of tobacco subjected to the uncertainty that might grow out of the conditions with which we are confronted, and this measure simply freezes the industry as it now is.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. That is the object of the bill.

Mr. JENNINGS. It lets the farmers go ahead on the present basis.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. It gives the Secretary the right to declare quotas for the crop year 1944. Then the program would have to be submitted to the growers under a referendum and two-thirds would have to approve it.

Mr. JENNINGS. This measure has the unanimous approval of the representatives from the tobacco-growing sections of the country?

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Yes.

Mr. JENNINGS. It does not mean alone the production of tobacco, it means also the production of foodstuffs, because it enables the grower of tobacco who also grows foodstuffs to keep his labor on the farm.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. That is right.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. HOPE. May I make the observation that the committee felt when this matter was presented yesterday morning—and it was fully and completely presented—that the legislation would assist in promoting the food program because it was very clearly demonstrated that if the labor were taken off the tobacco production now there would be an expansion in tobacco production and acreage would be devoted to it which would otherwise be devoted to the production of food.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. That is correct.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I withdraw my reservation of objection, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, may I call attention at this time to the fact that we have heard a lot about the most-favored nations, and now we are hearing about our most-favored crops. In addition to what has been said, I should like to point out this. What has been said about the bill is of course true. What we are doing is allowing the people who raise tobacco to decide for themselves, by a two-thirds vote, whether they want to increase the acreage or do not want to increase it.

I should also like to call your attention to the fact that although tobacco is bringing 195 percent of parity at the present time, our tobacco friends the

other day were pretty anxious to roll back the price of butter when the matter of roll-back was under consideration, and that this crop, a minor crop in the United States, is getting legislative advantages and has the sources of the United States Treasury to help them hold it up there at the same time that a big product like butter has to be subjected to all these whims of the New Deal.

Mr. JENNINGS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. JENNINGS. Permit me to say to my good friend from Wisconsin, who always has an eagle eye peeled for the defense of butter, that I am from a dairy-ing section, and the tobacco-producing section of the country has more milch cows than any other section except Wisconsin and Iowa.

Mr. HOFFMAN. And Michigan.

Mr. JENNINGS. I include Michigan—I am always for the dairy industry—east Tennessee is a great dairy section.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the joint resolution, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That notwithstanding the provisions of section 312 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, relating to the finding of the total supply of tobacco, the reserve supply level and the amount of the national marketing quota, and the provisions of section 313 of said act relating to the apportionment of the national marketing quota for tobacco among the States and farms, national marketing quotas for burley and flue-cured tobacco for the marketing year 1944-45 shall be proclaimed and the national marketing quotas and State and farm acreage allotments shall be the same as for the preceding year: Provided, however, That an additional acreage not in excess of 2 percent of the total acreage allotted to all farms in each State in 1940 shall be allotted in accordance with the applicable provisions of subsection (a) of section 313 and an additional acreage equal to not more than 5 percent of the national marketing quota shall be allotted to farms on which no tobacco was produced in the last 5 years in accordance with the provisions of subsection (g) of section 313. This joint resolution shall not have the effect of modifying or repealing any other provision of said act.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message from the President of the United States, by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, informed the House that on the following dates the President approved and signed bills and a joint resolution of the House of the following titles:

On June 26, 1943:

H. R. 1762. An act making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes;

H. R. 2427. An act to amend section 32 of the Emergency Farm Mortgage Act of 1933, as amended;

H. R. 2556. An act for relief of Burton S. Radford; and

H. R. 2713. An act making appropriations for the Navy Department and the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and additional appropriations therefor for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1942, and June 30, 1943, and for other purposes.

On June 28, 1943:

H. R. 2409. An act making appropriations for the legislative branch and for the judiciary for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes;

H. R. 2612. An act to extend the effective date of the act of December 17, 1941, relating to additional safeguards to the radio communications service of ships of the United States; and

H. R. 338. An act to authorize the incorporated city of Anchorage, Alaska, to purchase and improve the electric light and power system of the Anchorage Light & Power Co., Inc., an Alaska corporation, and for such purpose to issue bonds in the sum of not to exceed \$1,250,000 in excess of present statutory debt limits.

On June 29, 1943:

H. J. Res. 131. Joint resolution giving the consent of the Congress to an agreement between the State of Indiana and the Commonwealth of Kentucky establishing a boundary between said State and said Commonwealth;

H. R. 2292. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the use of the American National Red Cross in aid of the land and naval forces in time of actual or threatened war";

H. R. 1642. An act making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes; and

H. R. 2520. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to facilitate the construction, extension, or completion of interstate petroleum pipe lines related to national defense, and to promote interstate commerce," approved July 30, 1941.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that there is no quorum present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently there is no quorum present.

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

The motion was agreed to.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 120]

Baldwin, Md.	Gifford	Morrison, N. C.
Baldwin, N. Y.	Green	Nichols
Barden	Hall	Norton
Bonner	Edwin Arthur	O'Hara
Bradley, Mich.	Hall	O'Leary
Buckley	Leonard W.	Phillips
Burdick	Hancock	Plumley
Byrne	Hartley	Robison, Ky.
Capozzoli	Hébert	Russell
Cochran	Hollifield	Shafer
Costello	Izac	Sheppard
Culkin	Johnson	Sheridan
Cunningham	J. Leroy	Smith, Va.
Curley	Johnson	Taylor
Dawson	Ward	Tolan
Ellsworth	Kilburn	Treadway
Fay	King	Van Zandt
Fish	Lea	Vinson, Ga.
Fitzpatrick	Lesinski	West
Ford	Magnuson	
Fulmer	Mansfield,	
Furlong	Tex.	
Gallagher	Merritt	

The SPEAKER. On this call 369 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. KLEBERG. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by including a statement issued by Judge Marvin Jones, immediately following his induction into office as Food Administrator.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by including a letter from Mr. Biggers, respecting certain remarks of the President of the United States, together with excerpts from the Land O' Lakes News.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include two articles.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

LABOR-FEDERAL SECURITY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1944—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. HARE. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report upon the bill (H. R. 2935) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers be read in lieu of the report.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from South Carolina calls up a conference report upon the Labor-Federal Security Administration bill and asks unanimous consent that the statement of the managers be read in lieu of the report. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement of the managers.

(For statement of managers and conference report, see House proceedings of June 30, 1943.)

Mr. HARE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 5 minutes.

The Senate in the consideration of this bill, added 30 amendments. Out of the 30 amendments, 27 were agreed to in conference, and 3 are reported in disagreement. One is with reference to the National Youth Administration, another relates to an amendment to the National Labor Relations Board appropriation which would prohibit the use of funds in any investigation where complaint is filed after the agreement entered into between the managers and employees or labor which has been in existence for 3 months of satisfactory service or unless complaint were filed within 3 months after the agreement. The third is an amendment offered in the Senate known as the McKellar amendment, which would require Senate confirma-

tion of all appointees in the Manpower Commission drawing salaries of \$4,500 a year or more.

One amendment of the Senate agreed to by House conferees was one increasing the appropriation for training nurses. This was in response to an act passed by the House which became a law after the subcommittee and the full Committee on Appropriations had recommended appropriations for 1944. As I have suggested, it was a bill providing Federal aid to nurses, to be trained, with the understanding that they would be available for services in the armed forces. This appropriation approximates \$45,000,000. There was no disagreement on the part of the House conferees or the Senate conferees on this item.

Some discussion arose over the amendment passed by the House originally that would prevent discrimination on the part of the Children's Bureau in selecting physicians or persons to officiate at the birth of the children of servicemen. It will be recalled that a few weeks ago the Congress provided that Federal aid should be given to all wives and children of servicemen at the time of the births of such children.

In other words Congress provided that the Federal Government would provide medical care and hospitalization for expectant mothers, who are wives of servicemen.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from South Carolina has expired.

Mr. HARE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 5 additional minutes. The bill as it passed the House carried a provision which prevented discrimination in the selection of persons to officiate at the birth of such children. In other words, the bill provided that any person licensed under a State law to practice obstetrics should be available if requested by the prospective mother to officiate at the birth of her child. There was some difference of opinion as to the wisdom of this provision in the House bill, but it was passed without objection. The committee submitted this proposal upon the theory that if a State has enacted legislation providing the qualifications of persons to officiate at childbirth or to practice obstetrics, then it is not within the province of the Federal Government to nullify the acts of the States and arrogate to itself the right to determine who shall officiate at the birth of a child. Therefore that amendment was inserted to prevent discrimination by the Children's Bureau. The conferees have agreed upon this amendment, and it is no longer in question.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARE. Yes.

Mr. DONDERO. I understand that the report now contains a provision that people have the right to choose their own physician?

Mr. HARE. Yes.

Mr. DONDERO. So long as he is sanctioned by the State law in which the parents reside?

Mr. HARE. The prospective mother will have the right to select her own

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Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 78th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

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WASHINGTON, FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1943

No. 125

Senate

(Legislative day of Monday, May 24, 1943)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock noon, on the expiration of the recess.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Our Father God, in the dedication of this quiet moment at the beginning of the day we would that all voices be stilled that Thine may be heard. Show us the false glamour of things that too often deceive with their gaudy glitter. O Thou who art the life and the light, dawn upon our darkened minds; make us pure in heart, in motive, in thought, in action, that we may see God and the godlike everywhere.

Save us from being driven by the logic of our minds to a mere belief in Thee and yet living our days in spiritual poverty, oblivious to those deep streams of eternal help where the soul is refreshed and made sufficient for the evil of the day. As servants of the Commonwealth may we be diligent enough to seek the truth, honest enough to follow the gleam wherever it may lead, brave enough to proclaim it and defend it even though men may revile us and persecute us and say all manner of evil against us falsely. May all life, private and public, be to us as a sacrament. Make Thou our bodies Thy temples and our hearts Thy altars where the sacred flame is ever burning. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. BARKLEY, and by unanimous consent the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of the calendar day Thursday, July 1, 1943, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Megill, one of its clerks, announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2935) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes; that the House receded from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 19

to the bill; and concurred therein with an amendment; that the House insisted upon its amendment to Senate amendment numbered 19; that the House insisted upon its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 24 and 30 to the bill; asked a further conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. HARE, Mr. TARVER, Mr. THOMAS of Texas, Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. KEEFE, and Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN were appointed managers on the part of the House at the further conference.

The message also announced that the House had passed a joint resolution (H. J. Res. 144) relating to the marketing of burley and flue-cured tobacco under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The message further announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the bill (S. 832) relating to the sale of horse meat or food products thereof in the District of Columbia, and it was signed by the Vice President.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION REFERRED

The joint resolution (H. J. Res. 144) relating to the marketing of burley and flue-cured tobacco under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following communication and letter, which were referred as indicated:

DEFICIENCY ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATIONS, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA (S. Doc. No. 90)

A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting deficiency estimates of appropriations for the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1943, in the amount of \$70,916.86 (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

PERSONNEL REQUIREMENTS FOR POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

A letter from the Postmaster General, submitting, pursuant to law, estimates of personnel requirements for the Post Office De-

partment for the quarter ending September 30, 1943 (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Civil Service.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

Petitions, etc., were presented and referred as indicated:

By Mr. WHITE:

The petition of Floyd Poland and sundry other citizens of Round Pond, Maine, praying for the enactment of Senate bill 860, relating to the sale of alcoholic liquors to the members of the land and naval forces of the United States; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CAPPER:

A petition, numerously signed, by members of the First Christian Church, of Ottawa, Kans., praying for the adoption of measures to protect members of the armed forces from vices around training camps; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A petition signed by members of the Woodland Methodist Church, of Wichita, Kans., praying for the enactment of Senate bill 860, relating to the sale of alcoholic liquors to the members of the land and naval forces of the United States; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. VANDENBERG:

A resolution adopted at Detroit, Mich., by the executive board of the Dairy, Bakery, Cereal, and Food Workers Division, United Retail, Wholesale, and Department Store Employees of America, Congress of Industrial Organizations, favoring retention of the Office of Price Administration as a unit to control the rationing and prices of all commodities; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

A resolution of the Common Council of the City of Detroit, Mich., favoring the stabilization of food and commodity prices so as to halt the rising cost of living; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

A resolution of the mayor and council of the city of Dearborn, Mich., favoring the taking of such measures as may be necessary to reduce the price of food and commodities to the September 15, 1942, levels; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

A resolution of the Michigan Stream Control Commission, protesting against the enactment of pending legislation to create a division of water pollution control within the United States Public Health Service; to the Committee on Commerce.

A resolution of the Council of the city of Dearborn, Mich., favoring the enactment of pending legislation to provide a permanent means of aiding civilian defense workers who are war casualties; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

A resolution adopted at Detroit, Mich., by the executive board of the Dairy, Bakery, Cereal, and Food Workers Division, United Retail, Wholesale, and Department Store Employees of America, Congress of Industrial Organizations, protesting against the use of the Little Steel formula as a basis of wage increases; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

A resolution of the City Council of Lincoln Park, Mich., favoring amendment of the Social Security Act allowing municipalities if they so elect to participate in Social Security benefits for the benefit of their employees who are working in utilities or for the different phases and functions of municipal governments; to the Committee on Finance.

A resolution of the Board of Supervisors of Coldsprings Township, Mich., favoring the enactment of pending legislation to eliminate poll taxes in the election of Federal officers; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A resolution adopted by Elks Lodge No. 544, of Benton Harbor, Mich., favoring the release of Jews from Axis territories; that Palestine be kept open to Jews, and that a sanctuary be established for refugees in allied and neutral countries; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

A petition of sundry citizens of Charlevoix, Mich., praying for the enactment of House bill 2082, to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A resolution of the Board of Supervisors of Kalkaska County, Mich., favoring the enactment of legislation authorizing Federal aid for snow removal programs in Michigan in what is commonly known as Snow Belt; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

A resolution by members of Detroit (Mich.) Local No. 295, National Federation of Post Office Clerks, favoring the enactment of legislation to pay substitute employees in the Postal Service a graduated scale of pay commensurate with the hourly rates of pay of regular employees based on length of service; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

A resolution adopted at Detroit, Mich., by the executive board of the Dairy, Bakery, Cereal, and Food Workers Division, United Retail, Wholesale, and Department Store Employees of America, Congress of Industrial Organizations, endorsing the Presidential veto of the so-called Smith-Connally labor bill; ordered to lie on the table.

A petition of sundry citizens of Detroit, Mich., praying for fair play and not persecution of civil servants and endorsing the integrity and work of Goodwin B. Watson, an analyst for the foreign broadcast intelligence service under the Government; ordered to lie on the table.

By Mr. TRUMAN:

A resolution of the Senate of Missouri; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry:

"Senate Resolution 72

"Whereas for the second time within the past month the Missouri River and its tributaries in the great State of Missouri have destroyed homes and places of business, laid waste to growing crops, flooded fertile farm lands, demolished important bridges, and washed away long stretches of valuable Missouri highways; and

"Whereas this destruction has brought great financial losses to this heretofore prosperous and energetic people who live in these fertile valleys and in the cities adjacent to these important streams; and

"Whereas unless some prompt and concerted effort is made to restore and rehabilitate these homes, these places of business, and these important highways, and unless some aid is given in the replanting of the crops in these fertile valleys, this State and

this Nation will suffer an enormous loss: Now, therefore be it

"Resolved by the Senate of the State of Missouri, That we call upon the Members of Congress and those in high places in Washington, D. C., to act at once in this emergency by throwing the great resources of our National Government behind a substantial rehabilitation program, making it possible for these homes to be rebuilt, these places of business to be restored, these farm lands to be recultivated, and these highways and these bridges to be replaced; and be it further

"Resolved, That the secretary of the senate be, and he is hereby, instructed to send a copy of this resolution to the President of the United States, to the Director of the Office of War Mobilization, to Missouri's Senators and Members of Congress, to the Secretary of Agriculture, to the Commissioner of Public Roads, and to the Chairman of the War Production Board, urging their prompt and individual attention to this most important matter."

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF HAWAII

Mr. TYDINGS presented copies of reports of committees of the Senate and House of Representatives of the Territory of Hawaii on various bills and resolutions pending before those two legislative bodies, which were referred to the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs.

CONTINUATION OF CROP-INSURANCE PROGRAM—TELEGRAM FROM JAMES G. PATTON

Mr. CAPPER. Mr. President, I hope the Senate continues to insist upon continuation of the crop-insurance program. I regard it as one of the most important features of the national farm program and one which should not be abandoned until the program has had a fair chance to show what it can accomplish.

In this connection I ask unanimous consent to place in the RECORD at this point, as part of my remarks and to have properly referred, a telegram from James G. Patton, president of the National Farmers Union, also urging continuance of the crop-insurance program.

There being no objection, the telegram was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DENVER, COLO., June 30, 1943.

Hon. ARTHUR CAPPER,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.:

The National Farmers Union urges you to protest and requests that a protest from our organization be made on the floor of the Senate against the unreasonable position of a majority in the House of Representatives on crop insurance, and that full responsibility for making next year's increased wheat production goals unattainable be placed upon the groups and individuals assassinating crop insurance and crippling other farm programs. It is fake economy to abolish crop insurance now. It will be impossible to attain the 16,000,000-acre increase needed next year in wheat if farmers are denied insurance protection and asked to gamble the economic security of their families. The assassins of crop insurance know what they are doing and must stand in public judgment for it. National Farmers Union has always supported crop insurance as needed protection for the people who supply the Nation's bread. The war now makes it essential to national interest and more urgently needed than ever before. It is desired by everyone except greedy interests who are

willing to disregard national welfare to expose small people to economic ruin and enthrone themselves high on the corpses.

JAMES G. PATTON,
President, National Farmers Union.

RESOLUTION OF WATERBURY (CONN.) LITHUANIAN-AMERICAN COUNCIL

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, I am in receipt of a letter from the Waterbury (Conn.) Lithuanian-American Council, embodying a resolution adopted at a mass meeting held on June 27, 1943, and I ask unanimous consent that it may be printed in the body of the RECORD and appropriately referred.

There being no objection, the letter embodying a resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

WATERBURY LITHUANIAN-AMERICAN COUNCIL,
Waterbury, Conn.

Senator JOHN DANAHER,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: At a mass meeting held at Waterbury, Conn., on June 27, 1943, under the auspices of the Lithuanian-American Council, Inc., an organization newly created by the union of all Lithuanian groups anxious for a free and democratic Lithuania, with the purpose of lending all possible aid to the United States toward the successful prosecution of the war, and with the added aim of fostering a just and lasting peace amongst nations, the following resolution was passed by the unanimous vote of the 1,500 delegates and members there assembled.

"Whereas the Republic of Lithuania is the struggling victim of an unprovoked invasion and occupation at the hands of Nazi tyrants,

"Whereas, the people of Lithuania have persevered and remained loyal to the principles of freedom and democracy upon which their nation was built; and still resist every attempt made to subjugate them or to assimilate them into a foreign state; and

"Whereas the loyal hearts of our relatives and countrymen again appeal to the leadership of the United States and her allies for inspiration and deliverance from the heavy oppressor's yoke: Be it therefore

"Resolved, That we affirm our complete support of the cause of the United States and the policies of its leaders in their efforts to restore a world of free peoples; and

"Resolved, That we favor a peace wherein Lithuania, and the other peoples comprising the Baltic States, will be granted the territorial integrity and the freedoms promised them under the tenets of the Atlantic Charter, and

"Resolved, That we unite in our efforts to establish the Lithuanian state, restoring her to her place as a free, democratic, and independent nation safe from the hands of the Axis aggressors.

"Be it finally resolved, That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to the President of the United States, the Secretary of State, and to the Connecticut Members of both houses of Congress."

CLARENCE V. BALANDA,
Chairman.
MARCELLE ANDRIKIS,
Secretary.

RELIEF OF FOOD INDUSTRY

Mr. MOORE. Mr. President, I have a telegram which I desire to read into the RECORD. It is as follows:

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA., July 2, 1943.
Senator Ed. H. MOORE:
Before taking your well earned vacation please help relieve food industry of present

chaos. It cannot continue under present death-dealing restrictions until you reconvene.

WATSON ROGERS,
Oklahoma Retail Grocers Association.

I read my answer to that telegram, as follows:

JULY 2, 1943.

WATSON ROGERS,
Oklahoma Retail Grocers Association,
Oklahoma City, Okla.:

Your telegram states the positive truth. This Congress should not recess until there should have been established definitely a program for food administration. To quote Senator VANDENBERG, "The food program needs a Baruch committee" like the one that functioned in rubber. Continued chaotic operation will have repercussions that will be unbearable. It is dangerous to leave the situation as is.

E. H. MOORE,
United States Senate.

COMMITTEE REPORTS FILED DURING RECESS

Under authority of the order of the 1st instant,

Mr. MALONEY submitted the following reports of committees during the last recess of the Senate:

From the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds:

H. R. 1294. A bill to authorize the sale or transfer of property belonging to the Government for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. No. 381).

From the Committee on Immigration:

H. R. 2207. A bill to amend the Nationality Act of 1940; with an amendment (Rept. No. 382).

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado, from the Committee on Military Affairs:

S. 1279. A bill to amend the Servicemen's Dependents Allowance Act of 1942, as amended, so as to liberalize family allowances, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. No. 383); and

S. 763. A bill exempting certain married men who have children from liability under the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended; with an amendment (Rept. No. 384).

By Mr. McKELLAR, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads:

H. R. 1940. A bill prescribing the salary for the Commissioner of Public Roads and the Commissioner of Public Buildings; without amendment (Rept. No. 385).

MARKETING OF BURLEY AND FLUE-CURED TOBACCO

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, yesterday I was advised that House Joint Resolution 144 which passed the House without opposition, and had come out of the Agricultural Committee of that body in the same way, had been messaged to the Senate. I was mistaken. The joint resolution has now been sent to the Senate by the House, and the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry of the Senate, through its chairman, the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. SMITH], has authorized me, in his name, to report the joint resolution to the Senate and to recommend its passage. I, therefore, report the joint resolution, without amendment, and ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The joint resolution will be read by title for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 144) relating to the marketing of burley and flue-cured tobacco under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 as amended.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I will state, if any Senator desires an explanation of the measure, that it applies only to burley and flue-cured tobacco. It is approved and recommended by the growers and by the Department of Agriculture, and is necessary in order that the quota system may be continued and made applicable to the crop of 1944-45. In view of the efforts which are being made to increase food production, in some respects that might interfere temporarily with the growing of tobacco in the States affected. As I have said, the measure is recommended and desired by the tobacco interests, and by the Department of Agriculture, and it is really a very essential measure.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator from Kentucky if this is the same joint resolution to which he referred and which in part he explained yesterday?

Mr. BARKLEY. It is the same joint resolution. I was then a little premature in trying to have it considered.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I did not quite understand the explanation. Does the joint resolution refer to tobacco alone?

Mr. BARKLEY. That is all, and there are only two classes of tobacco which it affects.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, is the Senator from Kentucky requesting a consideration of the joint resolution?

Mr. BARKLEY. I am asking unanimous consent for its present consideration upon the unanimous report of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. TAFT. I only suggest that it seems to me, if we are to undertake legislation, there should be a quorum called.

Mr. BARKLEY. There is no opposition to the joint resolution, and, if it is agreeable to the Senate, I thought we could dispose of it.

What I should like to do as soon as we can get a quorum is to call the calendar; there is nothing else ready for consideration, although I see the Senator from Tennessee is present with a conference report. I am merely trying to facilitate business while we are waiting.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

There being no objection, the joint resolution was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ENROLLED BILLS PRESENTED

Mrs. CARAWAY, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that on July 1, 1943, that committee presented to the President of the United States the following enrolled bills:

S. 495. A bill to establish a Women's Army Corps for service in the Army of the United States; and

S. 1028. A bill to provide for the settlement of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property or personal injury or death caused by military personnel or civilian employees, or

otherwise incident to activities, of the War Department or of the Army.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION INTRODUCED

Bills and a joint resolution were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. WALSH:

S. 1299. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Selma Lamkin; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 1300. A bill to amend the Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921, as amended, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

By Mr. DAVIS:

S. 1301. A bill providing an exemption, in the case of certain motor vehicles, from the use tax imposed by section 3540 of the Internal Revenue Code; to the Committee on Finance.

(Mr. O'DANIEL introduced Senate bill 1302, which was referred to the Committee on Finance, and appears under a separate heading.)

(Mr. SMITH introduced Senate Joint Resolution 71, which was ordered to lie on the table, and appears under a separate heading.)

COMPILATION OF LIST OF TAXPAYERS RELIEVED FROM LIABILITY UNDER CURRENT TAX PAYMENT ACT OF 1943

Mr. O'DANIEL. Mr. President, for several weeks we have been feverishly working on appropriation bills, and have been so busy considering the many details involved that we may have lost sight of the shocking totals of all the bills. The over-all total is considerably more than \$100,000,000,000. That is an enormous sum of money. All of it is money that the Government does not possess. Congress will have to find all of that money somewhere, sometime, and with the present tax rates almost to the point of confiscation, it is going to be no easy job for the Members who sit in future sessions of this Congress to provide funds to liquidate the enormous debt which we are passing on to ourselves and our posterity.

After this appropriation fever subsides and Congress comes to the sobering task of beating the barren bushes in vain search of revenue I can visualize some persevering Member with a good memory prying open the Rumpl-plan tomb for the purpose of recovering that \$6,500,000,000 of accrued income taxes that were canceled when this Congress enacted the Current Tax Payment Act of 1943, commonly known as the Rumpl tax cancellation plan, or the Rumpl Santa Claus act. When that Rumpl plan was under discussion there was much difference of opinion on various provisions of the bill, and especially the tax cancellation or tax-forgiveness feature. While I favored that part of the bill which provided for withholding tax payments at the source on wages and salaries, yet I vigorously opposed the provisions which canceled income taxes due the Government. I did not consider the cancellation of taxes to be necessary, economically sound, practical, equitable, or even desired by the rank and file of our taxpaying citizens. Some argued that the bill would be of most benefit to the large masses of our low-income citizens, but to me it looked like the bill provided for handing out large gifts from a deep debt-ridden Treasury to a group of political con-

tractors and war profiteers, and thus be far more beneficial to large-income groups than to small-income groups.

But, Mr. President, the argument is over, and it will not be necessary for any of us to be in the dark much longer regarding who will reap the greatest benefits from the Ruml tax cancellation law, because it is now in operation and the reports are coming into the Treasury and the facts are being recorded. Many of our men in military service have asked me to look up the record and get the facts for them in order that they may scan the list of beneficiaries to find out how the canceled taxes of those who stayed safely at home and made enormous war profits compares with the meager benefits accruing to the boys who were forced to give up their business careers and go forth to risk their lives on the battlefields of the world to save this Nation and preserve our profit system of business enterprise. These soldier boys know that they were included in the tax cancellation plan, but they want to compare their meager gains with the gains of the war profiteers who stayed at home and reaped enormous profits while our boys were fighting and dying to protect this country. In order to obtain this information for these soldiers, and others who may be interested, I am today introducing a bill which will authorize and direct the Secretary of the Treasury to compile and publish a public document listing the names, addresses, and amounts of all individuals who had their income taxes canceled under the terms of the Current Tax Payment Act of 1943. I am of the opinion, Mr. President, that when our full citizenship becomes entirely familiar with the true facts regarding the cancellation of an estimated \$6,500,000,000 of income taxes due the Government at a time like this when our Government is in such urgent need of money that many of our good citizens who did not know the facts at the time the law was passed will not want to become beneficiaries of such useless public generosity and they will demand repeal of the law. Also when our people encounter the red tape and complicated system of reports which they must fill out and file periodically, I anticipate many of them will be further inclined to ask repeal of the law.

But, Mr. President, if no great public demand does develop for repeal of the tax cancellation part of the Ruml tax plan, I anticipate that as our public debt continues to increase and our tax revenue begins to dwindle, that in the not far distant future a tax-troubled Congress, frantically searching for revenue, will dig up the records on this tax cancellation bill of 1943 and enact legislation designed to recapture this estimated \$6,500,000,000 of canceled taxes, or as much of it as then can be located. At that time the information which will be contained in the public record provided for in the bill I am today introducing, will be useful to Members of Congress. Mr. President, I send the bill to the desk for reference to the appropriate committee and ask consent that it be received and printed in the RECORD immediately following these remarks.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the bill introduced by the Senator from Texas will be received, appropriately referred, and printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 1302) to provide for the compilation and publication of a list showing the names and addresses of taxpayers relieved from liability for the payment of taxes under the provisions of the Current Tax Payment Act of 1943 and the amounts of taxes from which such taxpayers are relieved from liability for payment was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Finance, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to provide for the compilation and publication as a public document, at the earliest practicable date, of a list containing the names and addresses, listed alphabetically by names, of all taxpayers who, under the provisions of section 6 of the Current Tax Payment Act of 1943, are relieved of liability for the payment of any amount of tax. Such list shall contain, opposite the name of each taxpayer listed, figures showing the amount of tax from which, under the provisions of such section, he is relieved from liability for payment.

SEC. 2. The appropriation of such sums as may be necessary to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to carry out the provisions of this act is hereby authorized.

AMENDMENT OF NATIONALITY ACT OF 1940—AMENDMENT

Mr. DANAHER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 2207) to amend the Nationality Act of 1940, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

AMERICA'S POST-WAR PLAN

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, on behalf of the senior Senator from Maine [Mr. WHITE] and myself, I ask consent to submit a concurrent resolution and request that it be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

There being no objection, the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 16) was received and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That this Congress favors (1) the prosecution of the war to conclusive victory; (2) the participation by the United States in post-war cooperation between sovereign nations to prevent, by any necessary means, the recurrence of military aggression and to establish permanent peace with justice in a free world; (3) the present examination of these aims, so far as consistent with the united war effort, and their ultimate achievement by due constitutional process and with faithful recognition of American responsibilities and American interests.

RELOCATION CENTERS FOR JAPANESE

Mr. DOWNEY submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 166), which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

Resolved, That the President of the United States is respectfully requested to issue an Executive order (1) directing the War Relocation Authority to take such steps as may be necessary for the purpose of segregating persons of Japanese ancestry in relocation centers, whose loyalty to the United States is questionable or who are known to be disloyal, from those whose loyalty to the United

States has been established, and for the purpose of establishing additional safeguards against sabotage by such persons; and (2) directing the appropriate agency of the Government to issue a full and complete authoritative public statement concerning conditions in relocation centers, and plans with respect to future operation of centers and the movement of persons of Japanese ancestry interned therein.

INSPECTIONS OF MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT IN WESTERN HEMISPHERE—LIMIT OF EXPENDITURES

Mr. REYNOLDS submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 167), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the limit of expenditures authorized by Senate Resolution 65, agreed to January 28, 1943, authorizing inspections of the Military Establishment in the Western Hemisphere, is hereby increased by \$7,000.

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST INLAND WATER CARRIERS

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. Mr. President, yesterday in discussing the positions taken by the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Supreme Court, I asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD following my remarks the decision of the Court. I had desired also to have printed in the RECORD the minority views of the Interstate Commerce Committee upon the Transportation Act of 1939, presented to the Senate at that time by myself.

I ask unanimous consent that the minority views of the Interstate Commerce Committee on the Transportation Act of 1939 be printed in the RECORD today, and that when the permanent RECORD is made up the matter be transferred from the RECORD of today to the RECORD of yesterday at the point at which I intended to have it inserted. During the interruption of my remarks I inadvertently mislaid the copy of the minority views.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the minority views (pt. 2 of report 433) were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, and to be printed in the permanent RECORD as requested, as follows:

MINORITY VIEWS

(To accompany S. 2009, to amend the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, by extending its application to additional types of carriers and transportation and modifying certain provisions thereof, and for other purposes)

A minority of the Committee on Interstate Commerce, to whom was referred the bill S. 2009, having considered the same, recommend that it do not pass.

IMPORTANT REASONS WHY S. 2009 SHOULD NOT PASS

1. Regulation of transportation in any form or by any tribunal operates to increase the cost of the service to the public. Regulation, therefore, should never be carried beyond a point positively necessary to curb improper practices and protect the public interest.

2. While the need for the regulation of the railroads has been proved, there is no showing of any need to regulate water carriers and other modes of transportation for the protection of the public interest or for the pur-

H. J. RES. 144

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JULY 2 (legislative day, MAY 24), 1943

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

JULY 2 (legislative day, MAY 24), 1943

Reported by Mr. BARKLEY (for Mr. SMITH), without amendment

JULY 2 (legislative day, MAY 24), 1943

Considered, read the third time, and passed

JOINT RESOLUTION

Relating to the marketing of burley and flue-cured tobacco under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That notwithstanding the provisions of section 312 (a)
4 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended,
5 relating to the finding of the total supply of tobacco, the
6 reserve supply level and the amount of the national market-
7 ing quota, and the provisions of section 313 of said Act
8 relating to the apportionment of the national marketing
9 quota for tobacco among the States and farms, national
10 marketing quotas for burley and flue-cured tobacco for the
11 marketing year 1944-45 shall be proclaimed and the

1 national marketing quotas and State and farm acreage allot-
2 ments shall be the same as for the preceding year: *Provided,*
3 *however,* That an additional acreage not in excess of 2 per
4 centum of the total acreage allotted to all farms in each
5 State in 1940 shall be allotted in accordance with the
6 applicable provisions of subsection (a) of section 313 and
7 an additional acreage equal to not more than 5 per centum
8 of the national marketing quota shall be allotted to farms
9 on which no tobacco was produced in the last five years in
10 accordance with the provisions of subsection (g) of section
11 313. This joint resolution shall not have the effect of
12 modifying or repealing any other provision of said Act.

Passed the House of Representatives July 1, 1943.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk.



JOINT RESOLUTION

Relating to the marketing of burley and flue-cured tobacco under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

JULY 2 (legislative day, MAY 24), 1943
Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

JULY 2 (legislative day, MAY 24), 1943
Reported without amendment

JULY 2 (legislative day, MAY 24), 1943
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[PUBLIC LAW 118—78TH CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 195—1ST SESSION]

[H. J. Res. 144]

JOINT RESOLUTION

Relating to the marketing of burley and flue-cured tobacco under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That notwithstanding the provisions of section 312 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, relating to the finding of the total supply of tobacco, the reserve supply level and the amount of the national marketing quota, and the provisions of section 313 of said Act relating to the apportionment of the national marketing quota for tobacco among the States and farms, national marketing quotas for burley and flue-cured tobacco for the marketing year 1944-45 shall be proclaimed and the national marketing quotas and State and farm acreage allotments shall be the same as for the preceding year: Provided, however, That an additional acreage not in excess of 2 per centum of the total acreage allotted to all farms in each State in 1940 shall be allotted in accordance with the applicable provisions of subsection (a) of section 313 and an additional acreage equal to not more than 5 per centum of the national marketing quota shall be allotted to farms on which no tobacco was produced in the last five years in accordance with the provisions of subsection (g) of section 313. This joint resolution shall not have the effect of modifying or repealing any other provision of said Act.

Approved July 7, 1943.

